

THIS DRAFT IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED A PROPOSED RULE AND IS ONLY PROVIDED FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES TO DETERMINE WHAT TOPICS A LATER PROPOSED RULE MIGHT ADDRESS. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS THIS DISCUSSION DRAFT TO BE USED TO DETERMINE TAX LIABILITY AND OR EXEMPTIONS.

AMENDATORY SECTION: (Amending 02-21-005, filed 10/3/02)

WAC 458-40-610 Timber excise tax -- Definitions. (1) Introduction. The purpose of WAC 458-40-610 through 458-40-690 is to prescribe the policies and procedures for the taxation of timber harvested from public and private forest lands as required by RCW 84.33.010 through 84.33.096.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this rule apply to WAC 458-40-610 through 458-40-690. In addition to the definitions found in this rule, definitions of technical forestry terms may be found in *The Dictionary of Forestry*, 1998, edited by John A. Helms, and published by the Society of American Foresters.

(2) Codominant trees. Trees whose crowns form the general level of the main canopy and receive full light from above, but comparatively little light from the sides.

(3) Competitive sales. The offering for sale of timber which is advertised to the general public for sale at public auction under terms wherein all qualified potential buyers have an equal opportunity to bid on the sale, and the sale is awarded to the highest qualified bidder. The term "competitive sales" includes making available to the general public permits for the removal of forest products.

(4) Cord measurement. A measure of wood with dimensions of 4 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet (128 cubic feet).

(5) Damaged timber. Timber where the stumpage values have been materially reduced from the values shown in the applicable stumpage value tables due to damage resulting from fire, blow down, ice storm, flood, or other sudden unforeseen causes.

(6) Dominant trees. Trees whose crowns are higher than the general level of the main canopy and which receive full light from the sides as well as from above.

(7) Harvest unit. An area of timber harvest, defined and mapped by the harvester before harvest, having the same stumpage value area, hauling distance zone, harvest adjustments, harvester, and harvest identification. The harvest identification may be a department of natural resources forest practice application number, public agency harvesting permit number, public sale contract number, or other unique identifier assigned to the timber harvest area prior to harvest operations. A harvest unit may include more than one section, but harvest unit may not overlap a county boundary.

(8) Harvester. Every person who from the person's own land or from the land of another under a right or license granted by lease or contract, either directly or by contracting with others for the necessary labor or mechanical services, fells, cuts, or takes timber for sale or for commercial or industrial use. The term "harvester" does not include persons performing under contract the necessary labor or mechanical services for a harvester. In cases where the identity of the harvester is in doubt, the department of revenue will consider the owner of the land from which the timber was harvested to be the harvester and the one liable for paying the tax.

The definition above applies except when the United States or any instrumentality thereof, the state, including its departments and institutions and political subdivisions, or any municipal corporation therein so fells, cuts, or takes timber for sale or for commercial or industrial use. When a governmental entity described above fells, cuts, or takes timber, the harvester is the first person, other than another governmental entity as described above, acquiring title to or a possessory interest in such timber.

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(9) Harvesting and marketing costs. Only those costs directly and exclusively associated with harvesting the timber from the land and delivering it to the buyer. The term includes the costs of slash disposal required to abate extreme fire hazard. Harvesting and marketing costs do not include the costs of reforestation, permanent road construction, or any other costs not directly and exclusively associated with the harvesting and marketing of the timber. The actual harvesting and marketing costs must be used in all instances where documented records are available. When the taxpayer is unable to provide documented proof of such costs, the deduction for harvesting and marketing costs is thirty-five percent of the gross receipts from the sale of the logs.

(10) Hauling distance zone. An area with specified boundaries as shown on the statewide stumpage value area and hauling distance zone maps contained in WAC 458-40-640, having similar accessibility to timber markets.

(11) Legal description. A description of an area of land using government lots and standard general land office subdivision procedures. If the boundary of the area is irregular, the physical boundary must be described by metes and bounds or by other means that will clearly identify the property.

(12) Log grade. Those grades listed in the *"Official Log Scaling and Grading Rules"* developed and authored by the Northwest Log Rules Advisory Group (Advisory Group). "Utility grade" means logs that do not meet the minimum requirements of peeler or sawmill grades as defined in the *"Official Log Scaling and Grading Rules"* published by the Advisory Group but are suitable for the production of firm useable chips to an amount of not less than fifty percent of the gross scale; and meeting the following minimum requirements:

(a) Minimum gross diameter -- two inches.

(b) Minimum gross length -- twelve feet.

(c) Minimum volume -- ten board feet net scale.

(d) Minimum recovery requirements -- one hundred percent of adjusted gross scale in firm useable chips.

(13) Lump sum sale. Also known as a cash sale or an installment sale, it is a sale of timber where all the volume offered is sold to the highest bidder.

(14) MBF. One thousand board feet measured in Scribner Decimal C Log Scale Rule.

(15) Noncompetitive sales. Sales of timber in which the purchaser has a preferential right to purchase the timber or a right of first refusal.

(16) Other consideration. Value given in lieu of cash as payment for stumpage, such as improvements to the land that are of a permanent nature. Some examples of permanent improvements are as follows: Construction of permanent roads; installation of permanent bridges; stockpiling of rock intended to be used for construction or reconstruction of permanent roads; installation of gates, cattle guards, or fencing; and clearing and reforestation of property.

(17) Permanent road. A road built as part of the harvesting operation which is to have a useful life subsequent to the completion of the harvest.

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(18) Private timber. All timber harvested from privately owned lands.

(19) Public timber. Timber harvested from federal, state, county, municipal, or other government owned lands.

(20) Remote island. An area of land which is totally surrounded by water at normal high tide and which has no bridge or causeway connecting it to the mainland.

(21) Scale sale. A sale of timber in which the amount paid for timber in cash and/or other consideration is the arithmetic product of the actual volume harvested and the unit price at the time of harvest.

(22) Small harvester. A harvester who harvests timber from privately or publicly owned forest land in an amount not exceeding two million board feet in a calendar year.

(23) Species. A grouping of timber based on biological or physical characteristics. In addition to the designations of species or subclassifications defined in Agriculture Handbook No. 451 Checklist of United States Trees (native and naturalized) found in the state of Washington, the following are considered separate species for the purpose of harvest classification used in the stumpage value tables:

(a) Other conifer. All conifers not separately designated in the stumpage value tables. See WAC 458-40-660.

(b) Other hardwood. All hardwoods not separately designated in the stumpage value tables. See WAC 458-40-660.

(c) Special forest products. The following are considered to be separate species of special forest products: Christmas trees (various species), posts (various species), western redcedar flatsawn and shingle blocks, western redcedar shake blocks and boards.

(d) Chipwood. All timber processed to produce chips or chip products delivered to an approved chipwood destination that has been approved in accordance with the provisions of WAC 458-40-670 or otherwise reportable in accordance with the provisions of WAC 458-40-670.

(e) Small logs. All conifer logs harvested in stumpage value areas 6 or 7 generally measuring seven inches or less in scaling diameter, purchased by weight measure at designated small log destinations that have been approved in accordance with the provisions of WAC 458-40-670. Log diameter and length is measured in accordance with ~~((USFS scaling rules))~~ the Eastside Log Scaling Rules developed and authored by the Northwest Log Rules Advisory Group, with length not to exceed twenty feet.

(f) Sawlog. For purposes of timber harvest in stumpage value areas 6 and 7, a sawlog is a log having a net scale of not less than 33 1/3% of gross scale, nor less than ten board feet and meeting the following minimum characteristics: Gross scaling diameter of five inches and a gross scaling length of eight feet.

(g) Piles. All logs sold for use or processing as piles that meet the specifications described in the most recently published edition of the *Standard Specification for Round Timber Piles (Designation: D 25)* of the American Society for Testing and Materials.

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(h) Poles. All logs sold for use or processing as poles that meet the specifications described in the most recently published edition of the *National Standard for Wood Poles -- Specifications and Dimensions (ANSI 05.1)* of the American National Standards Institute.

(24) Stumpage. Timber, having commercial value, as it exists before logging.

(25) Stumpage value. The true and fair market value of stumpage for purposes of immediate harvest.

(26) Stumpage value area (SVA). An area with specified boundaries which contains timber having similar growing, harvesting and marketing conditions.

(27) Taxable stumpage value. The value of timber as defined in RCW 84.33.035(7), and this chapter. Except as provided below for small harvesters and public timber, the taxable stumpage value is the appropriate value for the species of timber harvested as set forth in the stumpage value tables adopted under this chapter.

(a) Small harvester option. Small harvesters may elect to calculate the excise tax in the manner provided by RCW 84.33.073 and 84.33.074. The taxable stumpage value must be determined by one of the following methods as appropriate:

(i) Sale of logs. Timber which has been severed from the stump, bucked into various lengths and sold in the form of logs has a taxable stumpage value equal to the actual gross receipts for the logs, less any costs associated with harvesting and marketing the timber.

(ii) Sale of stumpage. When standing timber is sold and harvested within twenty-four months of the date of sale, its taxable stumpage value is the actual purchase price in cash and/or other consideration for the stumpage for the most recent sale prior to harvest. If a person purchases stumpage, harvests the timber more than twenty-four months after purchase of the stumpage, and chooses to report under the small harvester option, the taxable stumpage value is the actual gross receipts for the logs, less any costs associated with harvesting and marketing the timber. See WAC 458-40-626 for timing of tax liability.

(b) Public timber. The taxable stumpage value for public timber sales is determined as follows:

(i) Competitive sales. The taxable stumpage value is the actual purchase price in cash and/or other consideration. The value of other consideration is the fair market value of the other consideration; provided that if the other consideration is permanent roads, the value is the appraised value as appraised by the seller. If the seller does not provide an appraised value for roads, the value is the actual costs incurred by the purchaser for constructing or improving the roads. Other consideration includes additional services required from the stumpage purchaser for the benefit of the seller when these services are not necessary for the harvesting or marketing of the timber. For example, under a single stumpage sale's contract, when the seller requires road abandonment (as defined in WAC 222-24-052(3)) of constructed or reconstructed roads which are necessary for harvesting and marketing the timber, the construction and abandonment costs are not taxable. Abandonment activity on roads that exist prior to a stumpage sale is not necessary for harvesting and marketing the purchased timber and those costs are taxable.

(ii) Noncompetitive sales. The taxable stumpage value is determined using the department of revenue's stumpage value tables as set forth in this chapter. Qualified harvesters may use the small harvester option.

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(iii) Sale of logs. The taxable stumpage value for public timber sold in the form of logs is the actual purchase price for the logs in cash and/or other consideration less appropriate deductions for harvesting and marketing costs. Refer above for a definition of "harvesting and marketing costs."

(iv) Defaulted sales and uncompleted contracts. In the event of default on a public timber sale contract, wherein the taxpayer has made partial payment for the timber but has not removed any timber, no tax is due. If part of the sale is logged and the purchaser fails to complete the harvesting, taxes are due on the amount the purchaser has been billed by the seller for the volume removed to date. See WAC 458-40-628 for timing of tax liability.

(28) Thinning. Timber removed from a harvest unit located in stumpage value area 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10:

(a) When the total volume removed is less than forty percent of the total merchantable volume of the harvest unit prior to harvest; and

(b) The harvester leaves a minimum of one hundred undamaged, evenly spaced, dominant or codominant trees per acre of a commercial species or combination thereof.